## THE FRENCH EXPEDITION TO MEXICO.

The Powers of the Invader and the Invaded.

Graphic History of the Whole Enterprise.

Resources and Patriotism of the Mexican People.

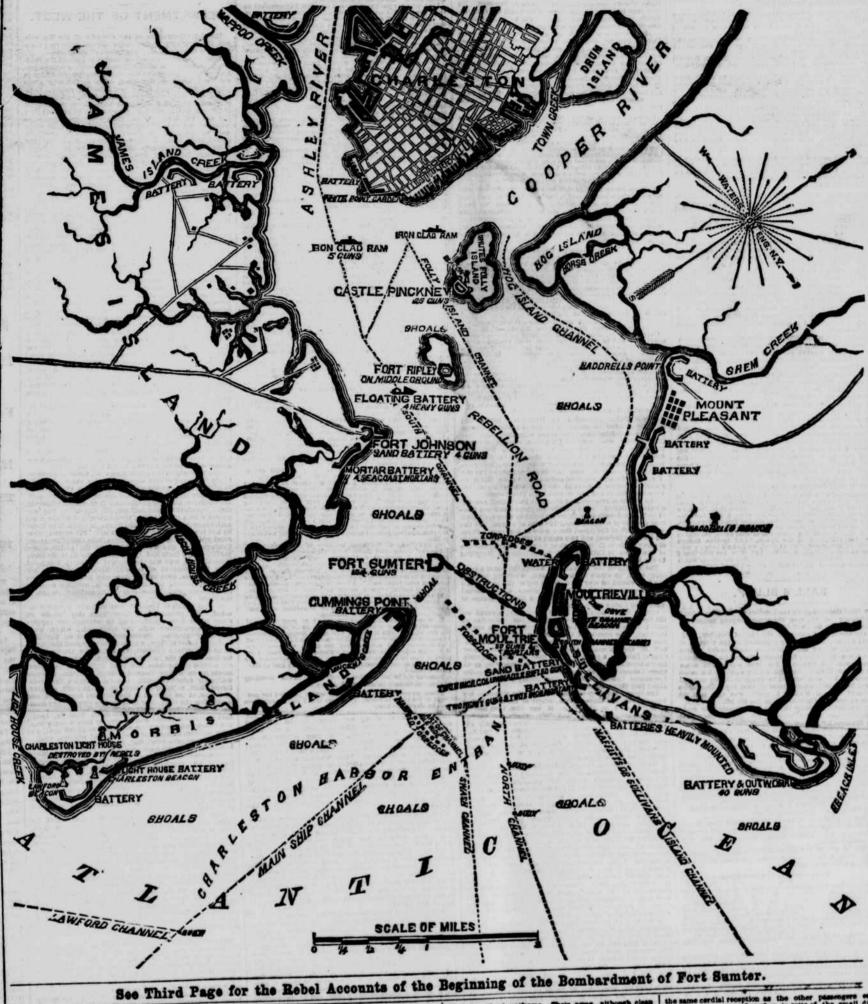
INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

rears of our lives."

"As you are so enthusiantic you ought to go to Mexico."
"I would do so without hesitating a moment; but I believe I have airesé; haid I cannot do so at present."
"I am very so. 7; A friend like you would be a very agreeable companion to me, and perhaps we could make baiselves useful to each other."
"Perhaps the mission which you have from your government requires the services of another person."
"It is probable. At least I have been authorized to employ one or two persons in certain cases and for particular objects. Perhaps it would suit you to become one of them."
"Cartainly."

THE FIGHT AT CHARLESTON.

Opening Fire at the Rebel Stronghold on Tuesday, April 7, 1863---Position of the Rebel Batteries.



"There are but few or them in the country, and it is quite certain that there are none for sale."

"No matter; we shall have the two horses—both Arabians."

"Are you going to take the place by assault, and annihilate the garrison of Vera Cruz? I promise you that if you succeed in this you shall not only be a commander, but General in Chief of the Mexican armies."

"Joke as much as you please; but I have a plan, and you will see if it does not succeed."

"Let's have the plan."

"That is amy secret, and I will keep it securely, in revenge for your jokes."

"That is almost authorizing me to doubt—"

"Nothing of the kind. I am indebted to you for a protection as unexpected as it is kind, and I owe you a debt of gratitude as a gentleman. You may rely upon the sincerity with which I speak, and you may count on the possession of your Arab steed."

And this is the way in which, during my journey across the lathnuss of Panama to New York, I gained a faithful friend, an able and interpul agent, and the right of property in a magnificent Arab coit, a real and beautiful child of the desert.

I did not wish to remain in New York longer than was absolutely necessary: but unforescend difficulties threatened to prolong my stay, and I resolved to leave J. de Z. to transact my business, and left New York on board of the steamer Matanzas. On the passage I was glad to meet with General Goorge F. Shesjey, Military Governor of the State of Louisiana, who was going to assume the command of his department.

The opinion of the General on the French expedition to Mexico coincided exactly with mine. The Mexicans have no fleet of war vessele, nor any fortified ports which could require the way for future naval movements with regard to the United States, or, at least, to throw into the balance of the Northern civil war the moral precipe of the power of France, hacked by the show of two thousand guns in the waiers of the Gulf. The republic of Mexico is upported, as such action would necessarily be, by powerful and and sea forces, and the pr

It in my way. Two days after my arrival in this city I took passage on board the schooler wave for Minattilan. Two young Frenchmen made advances towards me during the voyage. They said they were emigrating from New Orleans for fear of the conscription. They were in want of everything—one of them especially. When we arrived in sight of Minattilan they offered to carry my baggage and to render me all kinds of little services; but, in recompense, I could not do more than provide them with food in the house is which I stayed myself (as there was no room there for them), with the addition of one or two pieces of clothing.

Being well acquamted with the character of the Spanish Americans, I advised them to seek out some family in the town and to sak their hospitality for a few nights, until they could find employment, or I could find myself in a position to be of more service to them.

They were timorous and hesitating. Their position as Prenchmen on Mexican soil, at a period whom an invasion of thirty thousand of their countrymen was daily expected, and the indignation which they justly supposed existed among the people, were certainty very serious reasons for their doubts and fears. Nevertheiers, I invasted, and they both went out in search of an asylum. Not long after one of them returned.

"That success have you met?" I asked.

"I have found a lodging."

"No, nothing. My companion and myself can stay there one week, but no longer, became there is no more than one room in the house. The whole family aleep there, but they have given us a part of it. They say that the climate is bad, and that too many persons cannot congregate without risk."

"Have you informed your friend?"

"We separated on leaving here, to seek each one for himself, and I have not seen him since."

A few minutes afterwards the other young man came in.

"Well. Have you succeeded?"

"If had only to go to one nouse, where I was immedi-

all were without uniforms. Their arms, although clean and still serviceable, were so ancient that it would seem incredible to many persons; but I have myself examined a dozen or more of their mukets, nearly all of different construction, and found that the dates engraved on them varied from 1817 to 1829.

What extreme efforts have not the government of this republic been compelled to make in defence of its independence when it has been forced to disniter the weapons of nearly half a century ago to arm the simplest, week, est and most remote portion of her people. I could not observe this circumstance without emotion, and I involuntarily felt as much respect for that government as sympathy for these humble sons of the people thus rudely converted into solders, is a war against the most formitable of military Powers. I took all possible care to observe the expression of these conscripts, but I could not discover anything beyond the naturally tranquil air of men discharging the regular routine of every day life. After their drill was over some were sent off to guard certain points, while others returned to their houses, carrying their arms with them.

The military commander—an intelligent and well educated young man—gave me some interesting information. His district, which besides comprised some other small towns in the neighborhood, had already sent off over four hundred men to the army of the East, one hundred and sevenity cavairy were encamped on the other side of the forest which surrounds Minatitian, awaiting marching orders, and he hundred whe departure of a centilingent of sixty men from a small town, which it appeared had delayed its march too long. It results, therefore, that from a population of from four to five thought of the reduced men had already gone into the army, and it was honed to increase the number to one thousand.

For nine or ten months the leaders and other officers had received men in already gone into the army, and it was honed to increase the number of one thousand.

For nine or ten mon

the same cerdial reception as the other passengers en board, for there were five of us, in spite of the small dimensions of the vessel.

The circumstances I are mentioned drew my attention to a fact of grave importance. Was the French expedition making war on the overnment of President Justers or directly and immediately against the Mexican people Was this a war against peaceful navigation, carrying on a legitimate commerce under the day of the country, and for the destruction by forest which I afterwards had an opportunity of observing supplied the best answer to these questions, and afforded the which I afterwards had an opportunity of observing supplied the best answer to these questions, and afforded the best answer to these questions, and afforded the supplied the best answer to these questions, and afforded instructions which are given to their agents.

Calms and northers and prolonged to six days and a half a voyage which is ordinarily made in twenty-four or thirty hours. We were near to the entrance of the river of Airvardo when were significantly and the town, and a young Mexican, the acted as guide, came along with me, and together we began our poursey.

A line of sandbants extended the whole longth of the smachore and along the margin of the river. At every step we sank to the ackles in the sand. The horizontal rays of the sun were terrible we were in the summer season, almost in the middle of the day, and the thermometer could not have been below one bundred degrees. After half as hour's transping we were compelled to come to a not; one of my ying her prenchmen half almost which were also the summer season, almost in the middle of the day, and the thermometer could not have been below one bundred degrees. After half and the recovery of the ying he so not able to waik one half a league through the sand. All of them are the asten, and yet they undertake to one in the total company of the provision of their system of the floor which the sond to take as screen, and yet they undertake to submet to take u